

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 8th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 82, 4 p.m. 83. Humidity...82, 77.

August 8th, 1911. Temperature 10 a.m. 81, 4 p.m. 83. Humidity...78, 76.

No. 8589

第五十六年八月三十一日

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9 1911.

三拜禮

號九月八英港香

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

PLAGUE, IN SHANGHAI.

TEN DEATHS.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Shanghai, Aug. 8, 4 p.m.
There has been a recurrence of plague in the outskirts here.

Up to the present ten deaths have been notified, and there are three cases in hospital.

[In previous years Shanghai has always escaped the plague in a marvellous manner, while it has been epidemic practically everywhere else. This is one feature in connection with the plague, which is not understood and has never been explained.]

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED IN GERMANY.

CHARGE OF SPYING.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Aug. 8, 8.2 a.m.
An Englishman has been arrested at Bremen on a charge of espionage.

MR ASQUITH UNWELL.

ABSENT FROM THE HOUSE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 9, 8 a.m.
Mr. Asquith, the Prime Minister, has been unable to attend the House of Commons.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

NOT RESUMED YET.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 9, 8.2 a.m.
The London dockers who are out on strike have not yet resumed work.

MR ROPE WORSE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Aug. 9, 8.2 a.m.
Mr. Rope (?) is worse.
[This probably refers to Mr. Arthur (real) Rope, M.A. (stage name Adrian Ross) who was the author or collaborator in many of the "Gaiety" pieces, such as "The Orchid," "The Gingham," "The Merry Widow," and "The King of Cadonia."]

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

LORDS AND VOTE OF CENSURE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 9, 8.2 a.m.
Lord Curzon is to move a vote of censure on the government in the House of Lords.

OIL WAR PROBABLE.

RESULT OF CUTTING PRICES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

London, August 9, 8.2 a.m.
It is stated that an oil war is probable, owing to the cutting of prices that has been going on in the Far East.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

GERMANS AND ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

ENGLISHMAN ARRESTED.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 7, 3.5 p.m.

According to the "Lokal Anzeiger" a well connected Englishman has been arrested at Bremen on a charge of espionage on the North Sea coast.

If the suspicions of the authorities are correct the arrested man must have been in dangerous espionage.

He is a lawyer, twenty-five years of age, and an officer in the yeomanry.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

KING RETURNS TO TOWN.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, Aug. 7, 3.5 p.m.

Their Majesties have returned to Buckingham Palace.

MR. ASQUITH'S DEFENCE.

The House of Commons was thronged when Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour entered amid cheers.

Mr. Balfour asked on what date the guarantees were given.

Mr. Asquith replied that the advice was given and accepted by His Majesty after the Lords had introduced their amendments.

Previous communications of a confidential nature had taken place.

Mr. Balfour in moving the vote of censure dwelt on the gravity and seriousness of the step taken.

Never in all history was there a case more deserving of condemnation.

Mr. Asquith cordially welcomed the motion, as he was followed by the King to disclose communications. When the government advised dissolution in November, 1910, they informed the King of their recommendation dependent upon the eventual creation of peers to carry out the will of the country.

If an adequate ministerial majority were returned, the King after consideration and discussion, stated that he had no alternative but to accept the advice.

Mr. Asquith said that the understanding was only intended to apply in the event of the possible rejection of the Bill or mutilation by the Lords. When this occurred last month he asked the King to exercise his prerogative.

He concluded: "It has been my privilege to serve three sovereigns. My conscience tells me I have always striven to uphold the just privileges of the Crown, but holding office not only by favour of the Crown but on behalf of the people, I should be guilty indeed of treason if at the supreme moment of this great struggle I were to betray their trust (cheers)."

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

HOME POLITICS.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH.

(Continued.)

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, August 8, 5.10 p.m.

We are dealing with a Bill the principle of which has been twice confirmed in two successive Houses of Commons. We are dealing with a Bill regarding which we have not asked for the exercise of the Royal prerogative until it had gone through all its stages in the House of Lords.

In Lord Grey's case there had been one election; one election only. He demanded the exercise of the Royal prerogative before the Bill had even been in committee in the other House. Well, I make Mr. Balfour a present of any benefit he can get from the analogy.

The truth is, this is a far stronger case in every one of its details; but then you may say, and are entitled to say: "The country has approved of the Bill, but have the Lords gone beyond their legitimate sphere in amendment and reconstruction within the limits of the principles which the country has approved?" Well, I had the answer to that question a few moments ago from the other part of the House. Let us see what the Bill now is. Is it the Bill which the country has approved? Does it bear any but the most superficial resemblance to that Bill? I see some learned commentators maintain that there are some fifty-seven lines of the Bill as it returned from the Lords, which are identical with the Bill as it left the Commons. Yes, but it has had grafted upon it in Lord Lansdowne's amendment the very alternative which the country repudiated. And here comes in another vital point differentiating this case from the Reform Bill and favouring the constitutional course pursued by the Government in 1832. It was the question of the Bill, and nothing but the Bill. But as everybody knows in December, 1910, that was not the question. There was the Bill on the one hand, and Lord Lansdowne's scheme on the other, the referendum and all the rest of it, and I may add, as Mr. Balfour has chosen to introduce the topic of Home Rule, that on the Opposition side there was not a single speech made by a single gentleman whom I see on the front bench during the general election of 1910 in which the country was not warned against Home Rule, and by nobody in clearer terms than Mr. Balfour (Mr. Austin Chamberlain interrupting: "I only alluded to it in a single speech.") Mr. Asquith continuing said: "I apologize, but although he said it in only a single speech he said it so emphatically that that speech was placed on almost every wall in every constituency. But what is the use of talking of that? Everybody knows that was the bogey set up by the gentleman opposite. They tried to buy votes for the referendum by representing that the effect of the Parliament Bill, if carried, would be to carry Home Rule, so that we have here again a much stronger case—I am dealing now only with the constitutional question—for the exercise of the Royal prerogative than over existed in 1832, because not only has our Bill been twice before the country but the Lords' alternative scheme has also been before the country and as decisively rejected. Now I ask that under these conditions, according to the law and practice of the British constitution, if the Lords will not give way, what outlet, what way of escape is there open to us? Will any gentleman opposite tell me?—I put that question to them now early

in the debate—will some of them rise in the course of the evening and, given my assumption that the Parliament Bill has been deliberately approved by the electors and that the alternative scheme of the referendum has been deliberately repudiated and that the Lords have insisted on putting the referendum in place of the Parliament Bill, given this assumption, I challenge any gentleman opposite to rise up and tell me what is the constitutional solution of the situation. As for authorities, they are absolutely unanimous. I only mention one of very great eminence, professor Dicey. He says in his classic work on the subject: "The point where the Lords must yield or the Crown must intervene is properly determined by anything which conclusively shows that the Commons represents in the matter in dispute the deliberate decision of the nation." Well, will that be disputed? You may deplore it. You may think the nation was misled, befuddled, or defrauded if you like. You may be convinced that argument and experience will in course of time cause the country to change its mind. That I can conceive. But do you dispute the fact? I state in a sentence why the fact is indisputable. Everybody knows at this moment there is no alternative Government. I mean a Government to which the House of Commons would give its confidence—I shall be very much surprised if anybody denies what I am going to say that no responsible minister who is called to the councils of his Sovereign would venture this moment to put the country to the gratuitous turmoil and cost of a third general election in two years which no one believes would or could give a substantially different result. It is no good blinking at facts. These are the real facts of the situation. We have been face to face with the precise situation contemplated by all our great authorities on the constitution to justify what is admitted to be a wholly exceptional use of the Royal prerogative. If we want a precedent I return to the case of 1832 and again cite the classic passage on the subject in which Earl Grey said in the House of Lords: "I ask what would be the consequences if we are to suppose that such a prerogative did not exist or could not constitutionally be exercised. The Commons have control over the power of the Crown by the privilege in an extreme case of refusing supplies. The Crown has by means of its power to dissolve the House of Commons control upon any violent or rash proceedings on the part of the Commons, and if the majority in the Lords is to have the power of opposing the declared wishes of the people, and the Crown and the people are without any means of modifying that power then this country is placed entirely under the influence of an uncontrollable oligarchy." That is a true constitutional doctrine. There is nothing novel in it, and it is being applied to-day simply in a case of extreme and overwhelming necessity. I am accustomed, as Earl Grey in his day was accustomed, to be accused of a breach of the constitution, and even treachery to the Crown. I confess, as I said before, I am not in the least sensible to this cheap form of vituperation. It has been my privilege, almost a unique one, to serve and have confidential relations with three successive sovereigns. My conscience tells me that in that capacity many have been my failures and shortcomings, but I have consistently striven to uphold the dignity and just privileges of the Crown. But I hold my office not only by the favour of the Crown but by the confidence of the people, and I should be guilty indeed of treason if in the supreme moment in a great struggle I were to betray their trust. (Ministerial Cheers.)

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

MR. SMITH'S IRONIC ALLUSIONS.

Mr. Smith's speech was notable for the ironic allusions to Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne. The latter, he declared, had given Mr. Asquith a list of peers as a contribution to the revolution.

MR. CHURCHILL'S WINDING UP.

Mr. Churchill, in winding up the debate, stated that the Government would not shrink from the creation of 400 or 500 peers and said in conclusion "You censure Home Rule in this Parliament. So we are."

THE DIVISION.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 3 p.m.
The vote of censure was rejected by 335 votes to 248.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

Durban, Aug. 8, 9.20 a.m.
The House of Commons was thronged by holiday crowds throughout the day. Mr. Asquith on leaving received a great ovation and took refuge in a cab and drove to Downing Street.

NEARING THE END.

Bombay, Aug. 8, 7.26 p.m.
Eight Liberal peers have intimated their intention of supporting the Government if a division is taken on the Veto Bill in the House of Lords.

The newspapers anticipate that the House of Commons will to-day discuss the Lords' amendments seriatim instead of rejecting them en bloc.

LORD CURZON'S EXPLA- NATION.

London, August 9, 9.15 a.m.
Lord Curzon explaining the ministerial transactions with the King said that he had an interview with His Majesty, Lord Curzon and Mr. Asquith on November 15, 1910. They ascertained His Majesty's view, that if the opinion of the country was clearly defined by general election, the creation of peers might, as a last resort, be the only way of concluding the dispute.

His Majesty faced these contingencies and entertained the suggestion, although with legitimate reluctance.

The King naturally felt, as did the Government, that if they resigned and dissolution followed, it would be practically impossible to keep the Crown out of the controversy.

This was a naturally most distasteful to His Majesty.

A HUMILIATING POSITION.

London, August 9, 9.20 a.m.
Viscount Haldane said that no sane, national minister could have given other advice to the King.

No other course was open to the government unless they were to find themselves in the humiliating position of acknowledging the constitution to be broken down, and the present situation irreparable.

Matters were discussed regarding the Dybar.

In the afternoon Lord Knollys called on Lord Curzon and afterwards both visited Downing Street.

PUNISHED BY ORIGINAL LAW.

London, August 9, 7.25 a.m.
Lord Hugh Cecil moved that the Parliament Bill be postponed for three months.

He expressed regret at Mr. Asquith's illness, but nevertheless would like to see him punished by original law.

This caused an angry outburst from the Ministerialists, who appealed to the Speaker. The latter remarked that it was only an expression of pious opinion. Lord Cecil, continuing, said that the Premier was guilty of high treason in attempting to overthrow one of the Houses of Parliament.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

AUDIENCE ABOUT THE DURBAN.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 9, 8.40 a.m.
The King received Lord Curzon in audience at Buckingham Palace.

LORD CURZON'S VOTE OF CENSURE.

London, August 9, 7.25 a.m.

The galleries in the House of Lords were crowded by a large number of Peers and Diplomats when Lord Curzon moved a vote of censure on the Government. He emphasised Mr. Balfour's denunciation of the Government's abuse of their powers, and strongly denied that the Lords had transformed the Bill.

He said that the Government had refused the amendments in order to facilitate the passing of a series of measures which the majority of people did not desire.

ON THEIR KNEES.

London, August 9, 8.58 a.m.

Sir Edward Carson said the Nationalists had dominated the situation throughout, and he congratulated Mr. Redmond on bringing the great Liberal Party to their knees.

Neither the Government, the Commons, the Lords, nor the Crown had been free agents since Mr. Asquith's blackmailing letter of November 15, 1910.

At this was a ministerial outburst, but the Speaker refused to rule the expression out of order.

THE PREMIER ILL.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 9, 11.25 a.m.

Mr. Asquith is suffering from laryngitis caused by strain and is unable to attend the House of Commons to-day.

HOME RULE THE MOST IMPORTANT.

London, Aug. 9, 9.20 a.m.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Churchill said that His Majesty in November last was fully acquainted with the true state of the political situation and all matters that were in dispute, of which Home Rule was one of the most important.

He reproached Lord Hugh Cecil for talking about the possibilities of riot and disorder when 7,000 hungry dockers were actually on strike in London.

He further stated that the Government refused all the Lords' amendments, but proposed to insert amendments providing the Speaker with authority to consult the responsible members of both sides, namely the chairman of ways and means and the chairman of public accounts, before deciding whether a Bill was a money bill.

The Government also proposed a few minor amendments, including a new clause forbidding the extension of the life of a Parliament beyond the quinquennium.

LORD CURZON'S MOTION REJECTED.

London, August 9, 9.20 a.m.

Lord Hugh Cecil's motion for the postponement of the Veto Bill was rejected by 348 against 209.

LONDON DOCK STRIKE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Durban, August 8, 9.20 a.m.

Mr. Asquith of the Bar and of Trade confers with the employers and the men concerned in the London Dock to-day.

STRIKERS' PROTEST AGAINST WAR OFFICE ACTION.

Durban, August 8, 9.20 a.m.

A meeting of the Strike Committee protested against the action of the War Office in sending Army Service men to the granaries on the river to carry out the work which the strikers refused to do in connection with the fulfilment of the Army contracts.

They declared that such interference would lead to breach of the peace.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS.

YET ANOTHER STRIKE.

RAILWAY WORKERS IDLE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 9, 7.15 a.m.

Four thousand railway workers are idle in Liverpool.

The strikers have issued a manifesto appealing to all railwaymen to strike in sympathy with them.

"They declare that the strike is a protest against the institution of conciliation boards."

All the goods stations and docks are idle and, as a result, quantities of meat, butter and other perishable goods are being held up.

THE POPE.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 9, 11.25 a.m.

The Pope is suffering from gouty pains and cold. He is being nursed in the Vatican by Sisters.

JOCK Y'S FATAL FALL.

ACCIDENT AT HOOTON PARK.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

London, August 8, 9.40 p.m.

P. Cowley, the well known cross country jockey, met with an accident at the Hooton Park meeting yesterday.

"His mount fell, and as a result the jockey sustained concussion of the brain, death taking place to-day."

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

TERRITORIAL AND INTERNATIONAL WATER ZONES.

(SHENGO PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, August 7.

The Viceroy of Nanking has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to fix the territorial and international water zones with the foreign countries.

The Ministry has referred the matter to the Admiralty for their consideration.

The opinions of the Board of Punishment and the Tai-li-yuen (Judicial Board) somewhat differ regarding the abolition or the retaining of the Tartar Generals in the various provinces as suggested by the Throne recently.

The new Cabinet is of opinion that the Tartar General should be retained.

TARTAR GENERAL.

TO BE RETAINED.

(SHENGO PO'S SERVICE.)

Peking, August 7.

The opinions of the Board of Punishment and the Tai-li-yuen (Judicial Board) somewhat differ regarding the abolition or the retaining of the Tartar Generals in the various provinces as suggested by the Throne recently.

The new Cabinet is of opinion that the Tartar General should be retained.

PRINCE CHING RESIGNS.

(SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH.")

Peking, Aug. 7.

Prince Ching has decided to resign and has asked for leave.

The Prince Regent has instructed Prince Tsai Tzu and Prince Lun to proceed to Prince Ching's palace and request him to reconsider his decision.

The Weather Forecast.



Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$14,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$10,000,000.
Sinking 21,000,000 at 2%.....16,250,000
Silver.....16,250,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PRO-.....\$1,250,000
PHILIPPINES.....\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
G. H. McArthur, Esq., Chairman
E. Shellin, Esq., Deputy Chairman
J. H. Armstrong, Esq., J. C. Lonsdale, Esq.,
G. Balloch, Esq., F. L. Loh, Esq.,
Andrew Forth, Esq., Hon. Mr. G. H. Ross,
C. F. Graham, Esq., H. A. Sloan, Esq.,
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—N. J. STABH.
MANAGER:
Shanghai—H. E. H. HUNTER.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY
AND WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:
On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the daily balance.
ON FIXED DEPOSITS:
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3½ per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
N. J. STABH, Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVING BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is
conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained
on application.
INTEREST on deposits is allowed
at 3½ per cent. per annum.
Depositors may transfer their option
balance of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on
FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per
annum.
For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABH, Chief Manager.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL
CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITIES OF
PROPRIETORS.....£1,200,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CUR-
RENT ACCOUNT at the Rate
of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months,
4 per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 6 months,
3½ per cent.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months,
2½ per cent.
W. DICKSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [22]

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... 16,800,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies:
TOKIO. HANKOW.
KOBE. TIENTSIN.
OSAKA. PEKIN.
NAGASAKI. NEWCHANG.
LONDON. DALNY.
LYONS. PORT ARTHUR.
NEW YORK. ANTUNG.
SAN FRANCISCO. LIAOYANG.
HONOLULU. MUKDEN.
BOMBAY. TIE-LING.
SHANGHAI. CHANG-CHUN.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 months.....3½ " "
" 3 months.....2½ " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL PAID UP... Gold \$8,250,000
RESERVE FUND... Gold \$8,250,000
Gold \$8,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
60 Wall Street, New York.
LONDON OFFICE:
86, Bishopsgate.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL & COUNTY BANK,
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BRANCHES AND AGENTS
ALL OVER THE
WORLD.

THE Corporation transacts every
description of Banking and Ex-
change Business, receives money on
Current Account at the rate of 2 per
cent. per annum on daily balances and
accepts Fixed Deposits at the following
rates:—
For 12 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 " 3½ " "
For 3 " 2½ " "

GEO. HOGG,
Manager.
No. 9, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th Feb. 1911. [19]

Banks.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY
PAID-UP.....Sh. Tsch. 7,500,000
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS—BERLIN.

BRANCHES:
Berlin, Calcutta, Hamburg, Hankow,
Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin,
Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS:
Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S
BANK, LIMITED.
DEUTSCH BANK (BERLIN), LONDON
AGENCY.
DIREKTION DER DISKONTO GEBEL-
LSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current
Account. DEPOSITS received on terms
which may be learned on application.
Every description of Banking and
Exchange business transacted.
R. TIMMERSCHIEDT,
Manager.
Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [2]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital.....£1,500,000
Subscribed.....1,125,000
Paid Up.....562,000
Reserve Fund.....325,000
HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Madras, Rangoon, Singapore, Shanghai, Suez, Tientsin, Yokohama.

AGENTS IN JAPAN:
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

BANKERS:

Bank of England,
London Joint-Stock Bank, Ltd.,
Exchange business transacted.
Stocks and Shares bought and sold
on account of Constituents. Letters of
Credit granted on Agents and Corres-
pondents all over the world.
Interest allowed on Current Ac-
counts at 2 per cent. per annum on
Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits
as under:—
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 3½ " "
" 12 " 4 " "
F. C. MACDONALD,
Acting Manager.
1260-]

NOTICE:
VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL
MEETING of Members will be
held in the GYMNASIUM on WEDNES-
DAY, the 9th August, at 5.30 P.M.,
for the purpose of considering and
passing the Annual Reports and State-
ment of Accounts for 1910.
FRANK LAMMERT,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 3rd Aug. 1911. [1293]

CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

J. A. Watt, Esq., Managing Director.
A. J. Hughes, Esq., Secretary.
S. B. Nell, Esq., F.A., Actuary.
A strong British Corporation, Protected under
Hongkong Ordinances and under Life Assurance
Companies Act, England.
Insurance in Force.....\$3,571,650.
Assets to meet.....\$8,719,000.
Income for Year.....\$364,171.00
Insurance Fund.....\$570,000.00
LEFFERTS KNON, Esq., District Manager.
H. W. TAPE, Esq., District Secretary.
Hongkong, Canton, Macao and the Philippines.
Alexandra Building.
C. LAWDER, Esq., Inspector, Hongkong.
Advocates Board, Hongkong: Sir Paul Chater, Kt.,
C.M.G.; T. F. Hough, Esq., C. J. Lafrance, Esq.,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. [160]

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Account at the rate of
2 per cent. per annum on the Daily
Balance.

On fixed deposit:—
For 12 months.....4 per cent. p.a.
" 6 months.....3½ " "
" 3 months.....2½ " "
TAKEO TAKAMICHI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1911. [18]

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

New Ties
New Socks
New Shirts
New Pyjamas

EVERYTHING FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
EXCLUSIVE GOODS.

WM. POWELL,
LIMITED.
28, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 4th Aug. 1911. [1044]

Intimations

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confidence of the business world is WITH IT. An
over-widening field of
usefulness is BEFORE
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General Agents for the Remington Typewriter Co.

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MOTOR,

RING-UP 1036.

THE EXILE MOTOR GARAGE.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1911. [1058]

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should give rest and comfort to your eyes.
If they do and if the mountings are
properly adjusted, they

ARE ALL RIGHT

Do not be satisfied unless they ARE.
There is no comfort in spectacles that
are merely "good enough." They are
either RIGHT

OR ALL WRONG

If in need of changes, adjustments, or
repairs, come and see us at our new
location in York Buildings, between
Kelly & Walsh and Moutrie's.



33

"FELUCCA."
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

MILD-AROMATIC-PURE.

MASPERO FRERES, LTD.

CAIRO.



THE BERNESE ALPS MILK CO

STALDEN (EMMENTHAL), SWITZERLAND.

"No. 10" SCOTCH WHISKY.
BOTTLED AT DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

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9811

WEISMANN, LIMITED.

BAKERS
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14, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, 20th April, 1911. [49]

Public Companies.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-
YEARLY MEETING OF
SHAREHOLDERS will be held at
the Company's Hotel, on SATUR-
DAY, the 12th August, 1911, at
12.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving
a Statement of Accounts of the Com-
pany to the 31st June, 1911, with the
Report of the Directors and to discuss
any matter that may be competently
brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
6th to the 12th August, 1911, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MOONEY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August, 7th, 1911. [1298]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
ORDINARY HALF-YEAR-
LY MEETING of the Shareholders in
the Corporation will be held at the
City Hall, Hongkong, on SATUR-
DAY, the 12th day of August, 1911,
at Noon, for the purpose of receiving
the Report of the Court of Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts
to 30th June, 1911.

The REGISTER of SHARES of
the Corporation will be CLOSED
from MONDAY, the 7th August, to
SATURDAY, the 12th August, 1911
(both days inclusive), during which
period no transfer of Shares can be re-
gistered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABH,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd Aug. 1911. [1291]

Public Companies

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of
No. 101 of the Articles of Associa-
tion the General Managers have this
day declared an Interim Dividend for
the half year ended 31st June, 1911, of
Two Dollars per Share.
DIVIDEND WARRANTS may
be obtained on application at the Office
of the Company on and after WED-
NESDAY, 16th instant.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 10th
instant to 14th instant, both days in-
clusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 8th Aug. 1911. [1308]

HONGKONG ICE CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified that the price
of ICE is reduced to One Cent
per lb. from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON &
CO., LTD.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1297]

ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that
the price of ICE is REDUCED
One Cent per lb. from this date.

E. J. WATERMAN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1302]

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1099]

"THE BEER THAT'S BREWED TO SUIT THE CLIMATE."
PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.



Can be obtained everywhere in the FAR EAST.
ORIENTAL BREWERY, LTD., Hongkong.
BREWERS AND ICE MANUFACTURERS.

S.O.A.E.O.

AUTOGENOUS.....WELDING
Repair of Boilers and Kails Cutting very quick of iron and steel.
Welding of Boiler Plates and of Broken Pieces.
Apply to 71, PRAYA-EAST, you will save time and money. [1198]

WANG HING, Jeweller.

THE LARGEST COLLECTION OF SILVER WARE IN THE
COLONY.

10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [1099]

BREAD! PASTRY!! CONFECTIONERY!!!

HIGH CLASS QUALITY.

DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.
16, Des Vaux Road Central, next to Hongkong Hotel.
Tel. No. 909. [1129]

CALDBECK'S

"LIQUEUR"

WHISKY.



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO

15, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 20th July, 1911. [1129]

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

What They Think

China Mail.

Kowloon Market.

The necessary work had not
been begun at the end of the
year. This certainly provides a
most interesting side-light on how
public works are carried out in
the Colony. A whole reef is built,
and then pulled to pieces again.
One is constrained to ask if the
work of native contractors engaged
to erect Government buildings
is not subject to constant in-
spection by the P. W. D. officials.
If so, surely the use of "decidedly
inferior" concrete could have
been detected long before the
roof was completed. We be-
lieve this "discovery" was
mentioned quite half a year
ago in the Legislative Council,
when it was stated that it had
occurred—delay of about two
months. We are now wondering
if the roof has yet been finally
completed and, if so, when the market
will be ready for completion. On
neither of these points do we find
any information in the report of
the Director of Public Works.
But perhaps in view of the falsi-
fication of his past hopes in con-
nection with the Law Courts and
the Post Office, the Hon. Mr.
Chatham had decided to hence-
forth refrain from speculations
into the future where Government
buildings are concerned. Be that
as it may, it is high time the con-
tractor was spurred on a little and
the public provided with a con-
venience of which it stands badly
in need.

Daily Press.

Canton-Kowloon Railway.

So far as passenger traffic is
concerned, the through trains
will doubtless be well patronised
for a time, but the novelty will
soon wear off, and the mul-
titude of Chinese passengers to
whom time is no object will, as
now, continue to travel by water.
But this is not to say that the
prospects of the railway are
unhopeful. When we see the
traffic that has already developed
on the sections of the line now
in operation we cannot but believe
that the time is not far distant
when there will be a very large
passenger traffic between inter-
mediate points. The Canton sec-
tion of the railway passes through
a very fertile country and the
means afforded by the railway for
rapid communication with Canton
on the one side and Kowloon on
the other will certainly be wel-
comed by the people living within
easy reach of the line, and it may
safely be predicted that in the
course of a few years the popula-
tion of the district will be very
much larger than it is to-day.
Wherever railways have been
constructed in China, there has
followed a rapid development
of the country traversed by
the line. It will doubtless be
some years yet before our over-
capitalised section of the rail-
way begins to be remunerative,
but connected as the Canton-
Kowloon line will be with the
great trunk line to Hankow,
which the Chinese Government
are intent on completing with all
possible celerity, we cannot doubt
that the Kowloon Railway will in
time contribute greatly to the
prosperity of the port.

South China Morning Post.

A Mistaken Policy.

The Government has all along
made the mistake of demanding
premiums on land that are far too
heavy considering that purchasers
have to part with enormous sums
ere they can render the land fit
for building on. There is little
or no inducement for people to
build their own houses, and Hong-
kong lacks the facilities enjoyed
by Kowloon for several years in
the form of self-contained flats
where European families can
take up an abode in pre-
ference to submitting to the high
charges of hotels and boarding-
houses. If the Government were
to encourage building by lower-
ing its premiums under certain
guarantees on both sides we have
no doubt it would compensate
itself in the long run with an in-
crease in the rates and taxes
derived from the increased num-
ber of houses. Of course after
the old Post Office fiasco no one
expects the Government to be
adapts at finance, but there is no
doubt in our mind that the exer-
cise of a little commonsense would
convince those in authority that
the present policy is a mistaken
one.

COMPANY REPORT.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The following accounts are to be placed before the shareholders of the above named company on the 19th inst. We published the report of the directors in our issue of yesterday.

Liabilities.	
Paid-up capital	\$15,000,000.00
Sterling reserve fund	\$1,500,000.00
Silver reserve fund	\$1,500,000.00
Marine insurance	\$250,000.00
Notes in circulation	—
Current accounts	—
Fixed deposits	—
Assets.	
Cash	\$19,366,556.21
Gold	\$1,500,000.00
Silver	\$1,500,000.00
Marine insurance	\$250,000.00
Notes in circulation	—
Current accounts	—
Fixed deposits	—

By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1910	\$2,039,151.91
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1911, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid, and due	\$1,193,522.25
By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1910	\$2,039,151.91
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1911, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid, and due	\$1,193,522.25

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Silver Reserve Fund.

By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1910	\$16,250,000.00
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1911, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid, and due	\$1,193,522.25
By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1910	\$16,250,000.00
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CHINESE ARMY.

Bad Characters to be Discharged.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, August 5. — Many regiments of troops or brigades in Canton are passing into a state of deterioration, and the violation of discipline and creation of troubles are of common occurrence. The origin of these defects in the strength of the regiments may be found in the barefaced way of admitting men to fill vacancies.

Very often when a soldier is dismissed from his regiment he uses another name and joins another regiment without being detected by the commander. Thus a discharged soldier may be able to fill many vacancies in various regiments.

Sometimes these undesirable men mislead their well-behaved comrades and incite them to follow their bad example. This disgraceful conduct of the soldiers has come to the notice of His Excellency, the Canton Viceroy, who has decided to introduce some measures by which the misbehaving warriors may be segregated from the army.

His Excellency has generally instructed the commanders of the regiments that, thereafter, they should exercise the utmost care in selecting men for military service. Through and minute inquiry should be instituted as to the conduct and former employment of those intending to join the army. Rogues, vagabonds, desperadoes, or any other undesirable should be barred from being enlisted as soldiers.

In case of a soldier's dismissal he should be photographed. The photo should have upon it his name, surname, age, country, the position he has held in the regiment, the nature of the crime which has caused his name being struck off from the roll of the regiment and the date of his dismissal. The photo is to be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy, who will instruct all the commanders of regiments to keep one for future reference, so that a dismissed soldier cannot re-enter the army under another name. No matter whether the ex-warrior be a native or other provincial, his commander should send him back to his native province under escort and grant him some allowances for journey expenses.

For any soldier committing a serious crime dismissal is too lenient a punishment. Some other kind of severer penalty should be imposed on him by way of upholding the discipline of the army.

RUMOURS OF UNREST.

In Canton.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, August 4. — Rumours of unrest continue to scare the people in Canton, and with a view to precluding the anarchists from inciting the ignorant people to violence and renewing their mischief, His Excellency the Canton Viceroy is taking every precaution, and has asked Field Marshal Lung Chai Kwong and Major-General Lung Yue Kwong of the Kweiilin forces to instruct the commanders and officers of the above forces to go out and conduct secret inquiries.

Major-General Lung Yue Kwong is going out every night (from 7.10 p.m.) with some of his bodyguards, inspecting the city and its outskirts.

Major-General Lung Yue Kwong is going out every night (from 7.10 p.m.) with some of his bodyguards, inspecting the city and its outskirts.

WHEAT AND FLOUR IN WESTERN CHINA.

Consul J. H. Arnold of Amoy says that contrary to the general understanding in the United States, the Chinese people do not depend upon rice as their main food. Millions in North China depend for their subsistence almost entirely upon wheat, supplemented with peas and beans.

Along the great western highway which traverses Shansi, Shensi and part of Szechuan provinces are thousands of eating stalls, where food is served to travellers. For 1,000 miles over this great road, that is, until one is in Szechuan, very little rice is sold at these eating stalls.

On the plains of Honan food-stuffs are produced in great abundance, wheat, barley, beans, peas, sweet potatoes, rapeseed, corn and a great variety of fruits; besides cotton and hemp; but the chief crops are wheat and cotton. Honan is the chief wheat producing province of China. Its enormous crop feeds its own wheat eating population of 36,000,000, besides contributing wheat to the mills of Shanghai and Hankow. The wheat is carried 1,200 miles by road.

In Central and Northern Shensi and in Shansi wheat is the main crop, often forty bushels to the acre being cultivated with great care, almost inch by inch. In Southern Shansi the opium poppy was formerly the most valuable crop, but last year wheat reigned supreme, and the province produced the largest yield ever known, thirty-five to forty bushels to the acre.

In June, 1910, wheat sold there at 25 to 30 cents a bushel and flour was retailing at three-fourths of a cent a pound. Much of this flour is ground in stone mills along the Fen river, operated by water power. There are probably 1,000 of these mills in Shansi.

Outside of West China, says the Consul, there are not many places in the world where one will find wheat cultivated on the sides of steep mountains 7,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level and 5,000 to 6,000 feet above the floors of the valleys, but in the mountains of Shansi it is done in little patches of from six to 100 feet square.

Szechuan province, with an area of 218,000 square miles, supports 80,000,000 people. It is reckoned that 70 per cent. of the population is rural. The farmer there lives on his field and not in a village as in other parts of China. Agriculturally Szechuan is the richest of China's eighteen provinces. Rice is the staple food, with wheat next.

In none of the four provinces mentioned, Honan, Shansi, Shensi and Szechuan, are modern agricultural implements used in the production of wheat. Consul Arnold says: "It is quite certain that when these four provinces are placed in proper communication with the rest of the empire and with the outside world flour will not become one of their imports; for they can produce wheat at a price which would make wheat, and possibly flour, flow outward in great abundance."

HERDING CATTLE BY AEROPLANE.

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

The uses of the aeroplane are becoming more numerous every day, but novel indeed is the use to which his Blériot monoplane was put by M. Reno Simon at Houston, Texas, on the opening day of the engagement there of the international aviators. M. Simon flew out over the plains, and rounded up a large number of steers by circling above them and swooping down upon them. What he had got the herd together, he succeeded in driving them right up to the fence of the aviation field by employing similar tactics. The cowboys looked on in amazement, and upon his lighting, they thanked Simon for having so cleverly and expeditiously herded the cattle. The following day, at the Houston meet, M. Roland Garros ascended to a height of 7,000 feet, and was lost in the clouds for fifteen minutes. M. Simon flew over the spectators in the grand stand only five or six feet above them—so close indeed that the hats of many were blown off.

DEATH OF A QUEEN.

We regret to announce the death of Queen Maria Pia, grandmother of King Manuel, who passed away in her sixty-fourth year at the Castle of Stappinigi, Turin. Her Majesty had been suffering from uræmia, but the recent death of her sister, Princess Clothilde of Savoy, prostrated her with grief, and she never recovered.

Shortly before her death Queen Maria Pia expressed a desire to see her son the Duke of Aosta and her daughter-in-law Queen Amelia, but was informed that both were away. King Manuel, who was in Paris, left recently for Turin. The news of Queen Maria Pia's death was communicated to the Pope, who was deeply moved.

Queen Maria Pia was an embodiment of the misfortunes attending the house of Braganza. Born on October 16, 1817, a daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy (then King of Sardinia), she spent a sad and solitary childhood at Turin. When she was fifteen she was dressed up and taken to the Opera, where the Portuguese Minister saw her and three weeks later she was told that the King of Portugal wished to marry her. At the age of sixteen, the Queen was married at Turin by proxy—that is, without the actual presence of the bridegroom, but on her arrival at Lisbon a second marriage ceremony took place.

The first great blow which affected the Queen was the assassination of her brother King Humbert of Italy, and this was followed by the murder on the same day of King Carlos and the Crown Prince of Portugal, her son and grandson. Queen Maria Pia had been waiting in the palace for their return from the country, and her first intuition of the tragedy was when the bodies riddled by bullets were borne into her presence.

Always possessed of high courage, Queen Maria Pia set herself to the task of aiding, so far as she could, the heavy task imposed on King Manuel, and she was present at Lisbon when the revolution forced the Royal Family to leave Portugal. It was then that the demented lady showed the spirit of her house by slowly driving out of the palace gates, the very revolutionaries taking off their hats in silent salute to the proud old Queen, who had spent the greater part of her life in their midst.

After the revolution Queen Maria Pia accepted the hospitality of the Italian Court. In addition to a monthly allowance of £445 made by the Portuguese Constitution Assembly, King Victor gave her £10,000 a year. The Queen, who had gone as a friendless Italian to Portugal, came back from Lisbon a Portuguese in heart and mind, and died, to all intents, of foreign soil.

NEGRO "JACK THE RIPPER."

(The "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Terror reigns among the negro population of Atlanta, Georgia, where an unknown "Jack the Ripper" for the eighth week in succession murdered and mutilated a half-caste woman.

The victim, like her seven predecessors, was discovered with the head nearly severed from her body in a dark alley. Her daughter states that on Saturday evening she also was pursued by a tall, powerfully built, well-dressed negro who, as she ran, stabbed her in the back. This is the only clue the police have obtained of the appearance of the author of this singular series of crimes.

In each instance the murderer, after dusk, seems to have approached behind his victims, who are all good-looking half-castes, and having seized them by the head, covered the jugular vein with a razor before mutilating the body. It is evident that the man has a knowledge of anatomy.

The outrages have caused intense excitement among the negro population, whose preachers have succeeded in working them into a state of frenzy by exploiting the murders in their exhortations from the pulpit.

Prepaid Advertisements.

25 WORDS \$1 for 3 insertions or \$2 for one week.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—"HOMEVILLE," Morrison Hill, splendid view of the harbour, 15 minutes from Post Office by electric cars; entrance 103, Wanchai Road. —Apply at the house. [1289]

A PREMIER'S SISTER AND POLICEMAN.

5th July, 1911.

Miss Janet Fisher, a sister of Mr. Andrew Fisher, the Prime Minister of Australia, was at Liverpool married to Mr. George Galt, a constable in the City Police Force, and a native of Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.

The marriage is the happy result of a courtship of some duration and of a longstanding friendship between two families belonging to the same district of Ayrshire. Wedding was fixed to synchronise with the visit of the Prime Minister, who was present at the ceremony.

The bridegroom is a native of Kilmarnock, when his late father was well known as the head, or church officer, of St. Mark's Church. He has been connected with the Liverpool Police Force for many years, having joined it while the bride's brother, the late Mr. John Fisher, was a detective officer there previous to his appointment as chief constable of Grimsby. Miss Fisher continued to keep house in Liverpool for a younger brother after John went to Grimsby, and Mr. Galt resided with them as a boarder. It is Mr. Galt's intention to remain in the police force.

The newly married couple arrived in Kilmarnock last night and will spend their honeymoon visiting friends, and they are expected to be present to-day at the ceremony of conferring the freedom of Kilmarnock on the Australian Premier.

The Westminster-road Chapel, Liverpool, in which the marriage took place, was decorated with Union Jacks and Commonwealth flags. Mr. Andrew Fisher, who was born at Crosshouse, near Kilmarnock, invited any member of the congregation who might be visiting Australia to call upon him. He is to visit Edinburgh and Glasgow before leaving for Australia.

THE POPULATION OF SINGAPORE.

From the Singapore Government Gazette we unearth what are presumably the final figures of the recent census of the Straits Settlements. There are no introductory remarks, but the figures show that in the Colony there are 369,843 Chinese, 240,206 Malays, 82,055 Indians, and 6,525 other nationalities, making a total of 714,089, not including 8,000 floating population. In the Settlement of Singapore there are 5,803 Europeans and allied races, 4,712 Eurasians, 178,772 Chinese-born Chinese, and 43,883 Straits-born Chinese, a total of 222,655.

FINANCES OF SINGAPORE.

Among a batch of papers laid before the Legislative Council, Singapore, was a bulky document giving the financial report and statements for the year 1910. This is a new departure and shows the actual financial transactions for the past year. It is prepared by the Hon. W. C. Mitchell, the Acting Treasurer. According to the estimates the year's working would show a deficit of \$703,176, whereas there was an actual surplus of \$1,804,080, the revenue being \$7,043,676, and the expenditure \$5,239,596. The principal excesses in the revenue were under licences, excise and internal revenue not otherwise classified, of \$769,005, and land sales of \$348,172 more than estimated, while the principal saving in the expenditure was a sum of \$317,333, charge on account of public debt.

Intimations



SHORTEST & QUICKEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

via DAIREN SUMMER SCHEDULE.

(Effective from May 1, 1911.)

THREE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service by the S.S. "Koko Maru" and "Saiko Maru" (each 2,977 tons) as follows:—

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
1st Class Fares	Trains	1st Class Fares	Trains
\$40.	Shanghai (Steamer) ... 1.50 a.m.	Harbin (Russian Train) ... 1.50 a.m.	Shanghai (Steamer) ... 1.50 a.m.
Y14.95	(S.M.R. Train) ... 6.00 a.m.	Mukden (") ... 1.50 p.m.	(S.M.R. Train) ... 6.00 a.m.
Y11.60	Mukden (") ... 2.05 " "	Changchun (") ... 8.30 " "	Mukden (") ... 1.50 p.m.
R 9.60	Changchun (") ... 8.30 " "	Harbin (") ... 9.10 a.m.	Changchun (") ... 8.30 " "

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R 9.60	Changchun (") ... 8.30 " "	Harbin (") ... 9.10 a.m.	Changchun (") ... 8.30 " "

Russian Train Time is 28 minutes ahead of the S.M.R. Time. For instance, 6 p.m. by the former is 5.37 p.m. by the latter. Supplementary Charges on DAIREN-CHANGCHUN Service. EXPRESS EXTRA FEE ... \$3.00. SLEEPING CAR SUPPLEMENT ... \$5.00. TICKET AGENTS—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are available at all the Agencies of the International Sleeping Car & Express Trains Co., the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai, Meiers, Thos. Cook & Son, and Reisebureau der Hamburg-Amerika Linie. RAILWAY HOTELS—Yamato Hotel (Tel. Add.: "Yamato") at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun and Changchun, all under the Company's management.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY DAIREN.

Tel. Add.: "Mantetsu." Code: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

FUSHUN COAL.

THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST. Output 3,500 tons per day. Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Newchwang and Tiehpin Depots and also at Cheloo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY, DAIREN.

Add.: "Mantetsu." Code: A.B.C. 5th. Ed. A. I. & Lieber's

AGENTS: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, LTD.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1911.

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

ELECTRICIANS. Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor Engineers and Rickshaw Builders.

Repairs to Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of Electric Goods and Machinery.

PHONE 482. No. 63, Des Vaux Road Central.

Managing Proprietor: C. LAURITSEN.

41] OTE. LOUVEICOURT EXTRA DRY.

\$24.00 per case. FRENCH STORE, 4 Queen's Road, Hongkong.

17th Jan. 1911.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT. In Casks of 375 lbs. net. In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers. Hongkong, 14th Jan. 1911.

JOHN THOMAS COTTON. VETERINARIAN & FARRIER (Qualified).

Business Address: AH FOO STABLES, No. 7, Rawell Street, Hongkong. Tel. No. 272. Hongkong, 27th July, 1911.



NOTICE.

We beg to inform our Customers and the Public generally that we have from this date adopted new labels for Gin imported and bottled by us.

A. FINEST OLD TOM GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
OLD TOM GIN

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

B. FINEST UNSWEETENED GIN

will in future bear the label

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO.'S
DRY GIN.

Imported and bottled by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1910.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—
Daily—\$36 per annum.
Weekly—\$14 per annum.

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By Order—

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9th, 1911.

HEADS I WIN; TAILS YOU LOSE.

If Monday's debate in the House of Commons on the vote of censure moved by Mr. Balfour, did nothing else, it brought to the public a clear understanding of how the present crisis came about and the preparations that ministers made to meet it. Though the vote of censure was not passed, though in the division lobbies the Liberal majority remained intact, the motion had one useful end, it has drawn from Mr. Asquith his own condemnation. He has shown that as far back as April of last year his method of procedure had been decided upon, and an understanding had been arrived at with the Crown as to the ultimate means to be adopted in the event of the Lords proving refractory. He does not say he had obtained the necessary pledge for the creation of peers but what he does say amounts to the fact that he had tendered certain advice to the Crown, advice, which, in the face of our present knowledge, we have no hesitation in saying, was precisely on the same lines as that tendered at a later date. At this stage, the death of King Edward brought about a truce, during which time, though there was a temporary agreement of parties, the matter stood exactly where it did in April. In November the Government were placed in what, to their eyes, was an impossible position and it was at this juncture that they took a step which must earn the hearty condemnation of all those who are admirers of the old established constitutional procedure. They had no justification whatever for securing the pledge of the Crown prior to a general election. In the first instance, it might be said, we refrain from saying it did—have a prejudicial effect on the minds of the electors, seeing that the giving of a pledge by the Crown, amounted, *prima facie*, to an endorsement of the Liberal programme. We admit that the guarantee was only to be called into operation in the event of a government victory—and a decisive one at that. But did the government obtain a decisive victory? The heterogeneous body of conflicting political opinions most certainly did, but the bare fact of the matter is that the sponsors of the bill, the Liberal party, actually suffered a defeat, the Unionists holding an extremely narrow margin over the party, nominally in power, whereas in former elections the opposition had been outvoted by the Liberal faction alone. On the face of it, then, the guarantee of the Crown could not have been called into operation, through the limitations of the Prime Minister himself, but the fact remains that the pledges were always existent, and after the General Election they had the effect of reducing Parliamentary procedure to a series of what now appear to be farcical debates. The government were playing a game of "heads I win, tails you lose." Furthermore they had by the very existence of these pledges, prior to the introduction of the Parliament Bill, actually installed constitutional machinery, whereby the will of a one-half of the Empire's legislative assembly was bound to prevail. We will not go so far as the extreme Tory press, as to say that the Prime Minister was guilty of treachery, but we do say that he strained constitutional law to the limit in one direction so that he brought about a subversion in another. He had, by the securing of the operation of royal prerogative, actually obtained the means of rendering that revision, which the Lords undoubtedly do possess at the present moment, absolutely inoperative and, if he should call upon the King to create peers, to swamp resistance in the second Chamber, he will, in spirit, have initiated a most pernicious form of single chamber government, and at the same time established a precedent for the future contortion of constitutional law, to meet the ends of future generations of politicians. In any event the declaration of Mr. Asquith, the history of the events leading up to this crisis, and the possibilities he has created, for further evasion of the traditional usages of countries, traverse all that succeeding Parliaments have laid down. He has created a new departure in the method of British Government, and established a precedent, which Earl Grey in 1832 never anticipated in dealing with a much more important measure—the Reform Bill.

DAY BY DAY.

Time is the nurse and breeder of all good.

The English Mail which left Hongkong on July 8, was delivered in London yesterday.

All those who have old papers, magazines, and books to spare, are kindly requested to send same to the Chaplain's Room, Scandal Point, any morning before 12 noon, for the use of the men on the homeward voyage, next troop-ing season.

Garrison Water Polo.

The Garrison Water Polo Competition has been drawn as follows:—83 Coy. R.G.A. a bye; 87 Coy. R.G.A. v. R.F.C.; Left Half Battalion v. Right Half Battalion; K.O.Y.L.I.; 88 Coy. R.G.A. a bye. The first round must be completed before August 12th. Results to be notified to Capt. Blenheim, Victoria Barracks.

Earl Percy to Marry.

A marriage has been arranged between Earl Percy, heir to the dukedom of Northumberland, and Lady Helen Gordon-Lennox, the youngest daughter of the Duke of Richmond. Earl Percy was born in 1880 and is a captain in the Grenadier Guards and an extra A. D. C. to Earl Grey, the governor-general of Canada. "S. F. Chronicle."

Conan Doyle Ousted From Hotel Directorate.

Sir Conan Doyle has fallen out with his co-directors on the board of Cranston's Hotel and after a hard fight for control has been ousted and removed from the board. He roundly attacked the business methods of his associates, declaring that they were determined to thrust him off because he was too independent. Doyle appealed to the stockholders for support, but was outvoted. "S. F. Chronicle."

Miss Nyin Tsung Lee Will Teach People Musical Emotions.

Miss Nyin Tsung Lee, daughter of the dean of Soochow University, China, sailed for Shanghai with the avowed purpose of returning to her native land to revolutionize Chinese music. Miss Lee, who has studied music in Japan, Shanghai and at Le Grange College, Georgia, in this country, is an accomplished vocalist and pianist. She believes that music, as known to Occidental nations, is a part of their life and that intellectual training is not effective without the emotions excited by music. She hopes to interest the Chinese in the emotional side of music with the idea of finally developing a national taste for the art made from its technique and rhythm. "San Francisco Chronicle."

Garrison Orders.

Leave of absence, in extension, has been granted to Capt. W. Loring, R.G.A., from 10th to 11th October, 1911, inclusive.

Leave of absence, in extension, has been granted to Capt. P. L. Spier, R.G.A., from 28th August to 25th September, 1911, inclusive.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Captain G. E. Macdonald, I.M.S. (officiating M.O.) to 12th Baluchistan Infantry, from 13th August to 11th October, 1911 (or 60 days from date of departure).

The testing of fire hydrants at Lyenun will now take place at 9.30 a.m. on 18th August, 1911, instead of 11 a.m. as previously ordered.

Major W. H. Woodbridge, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, has been granted furlough to England, on private affairs, from 10th January, 1912, to 9th January, 1913.

Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Capt. A. D. Waring, R.A.M.C., from 30th August to 20th October, 1911, inclusive.

1 N.C.O., wife and child, No. 4 Coy. H.K.S.B. R.G.A., arrived per s.s. "Fookang" on 6th instant, from Singapore, and are taken on the strength of the Command accordingly.

The following extract is taken from the "London Gazette," dated 11th July, 1911:—The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Captain Gordon O. W. Gordon-Hall is seconded for service under the Canadian Government. Dated 10th June, 1911.

The body of a Chinese boy, aged about ten years, has been conveyed to the mortuary. He was found in the outlying village of Tin Shan.

We have received from the American Consulate General Hongkong, the following typhoon warning: The telegram quoted below was received from the Manila Observatory at 12 noon: Manila, August 9, 10.40 a.m. Cyclone or typhoon S.E. of Naha, moving W. or W.N.W.

Watches Stolen.

An assistant comprador, who lives in Old Bailey, has reported to the police that he has been relieved of watches to the value of \$600 by thieves.

Water Polo.

The following will play for the B.O.C. in their League Match against the K.O.Y.L.I. in the Water Polo Tournament at the V.R.C. to-morrow, the 10th inst. at 5.45 p.m.:—H. J. White, U. A. C. Rodriguez, T. Logan, Geo. Mitchell, L. Leite, F. da Rosa, I. E. Chungat, Reserve, R. A. Corvalho.

The Tiger Again.

The traditional tiger, that is supposed to do so much mischief in and around the colony, has again put in an appearance. This time he commenced operations in the New Territory, and it is reported from Ta Shuk Yui that on the fifth instant he had mauled a bullock that has since died from the wounds received.

Health of Hongkong.

The return of the number of cases of communicable diseases notified as occurring in the Colony of Hongkong during the week ended August 5th shows that there were 13 cases of plague, of which ten proved fatal. There were four cases of enteric fever, death ensuing in one instance, and one case, not fatal, of small-pox. The number of cases of plague to the end of the week from Jan. 1st was 248, the deaths numbering 226. There have since been reported four further cases, bringing the total for the year up to 252.

SOLDIERS IN BUILESQUE.

A Successful Concert.

Last night a very successful concert was held at the Mount Austin Barracks, in the Palace Theatre, in aid of the military charities. The function was very well attended and an excellent comic programme was presented. Many of the items showed that there is a great amount of talent in military circles and many of the skits that had been staged, created roars of laughter. Even the programme itself was not without a spark of humour for the audience were earnestly requested not to throw missiles at the artists as they were doing their best.

The programme was as follows:—Overture, "Orchestra"; Song of Scotch Extraction, Harry Haider; Barlesque of a Music Hall, Tilly Wells, assisted by Miss Edie Connors; Song, "Signor Ferruccio"; Musical Interlude, "The Duckling"; The Crusader, Quartetto, The White Knights; Selection, "Orchestra"; Sketch, "Roystering Robert"; Paganian Dance, Madame Pavona and Monsieur Boredin; Song, "Mr. Bally Clough"; An Interruption on the piano, Mr. Gnossmith; "Lightning" Impersonations; Mr. William Bransby.

POLICE COURT.

Unsound Tinned Food.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector Coombes prosecuted Wo Fat of No. 4 Victoria Street for selling 67 tins of food, which were not fit for consumption.

The defence set up by Mr. Lewis, who appeared for Wo Fat, was that the contents of the tins were liable to go bad due to the climatic conditions.

However, the evidence of the prosecution proved that the goods had been offered for sale, and the Magistrate imposed a fine of \$50.

Discharged.

The case came on this morning before Mr. Wood, in which a Chinese was charged with having in his possession one thousand and ten rounds of ammunition for a revolver. The defendant was an engineer on the s.s. Sui On. Det. Sgt. Murphy prosecuted and Mr. Harding defended, and after hearing the evidence the defendant was discharged by the Magistrate.

SUPREME COURT.

Messrs. Watson & Co. Sued for Damages.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Paines Judge, in the Court of Summary Jurisdiction this morning, Au Chin Ting, a clerk residing at No. 19, Upper Station Street, filed a suit against Messrs. A. S. Watson and Company, Limited, to recover the sum of \$1,000 for alleged malicious prosecution and false imprisonment on or about 29th and 30th June last. Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Wilson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. L. R. Needham, of Messrs. Evans and Harston, was for the defendant.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. G. M. Young (foreman), D. Templeton and C. R. Lenkham.

Mr. Potter, in opening his case, stated that plaintiff had been in the employ of the defendants for about five years. Before his discharge, he obtained a salary of \$35 a month. He was recommended by Mr. Lau Chi Pak, whom they all probably knew. The plaintiff had apparently proved satisfactory, because on two occasions when he wanted to leave his salary was raised and his services retained. For some time prior to the 29th June, plaintiff was employed at Watson's establishment at Nathan Road, Kowloon, as head Chinese clerk in control of the mineral works. Plaintiff was under Mr. O. S. Williams, who was the sole European in charge and had rooms and servants on the premises. That might be an important point later in the case. An essential part of plaintiff's duties was to keep the books, which showed how much goods were received in Kowloon and how much sent away. Up to the 29th June last, the best of relations had existed between the plaintiff and his employers. The plaintiff was satisfactory and Watson's were anxious to retain him. On the 29th June, between 5 and 6 p.m., Mr. Williams' boy came to the plaintiff and said that his master required to see plaintiff in his room. There, the plaintiff saw Mr. Williams and a Police Sergeant, and to his unutterable astonishment, Mr. Williams said: "You are a thief. You sold 24 dozen bottles to the Chung King firm." One of the first remarks made by the plaintiff in answer to that was: "I don't even know the Chung King firm." He absolutely denied having stolen the bottles. Mr. Williams was not only not content with the denial, but he pressed the plaintiff to admit his guilt, and said if he did so, he would be allowed to go free. The plaintiff, not being guilty, could not deny any guilt, and refused to do so. The proceedings went on for about half an hour, during which time the door was locked and the plaintiff was not allowed to go. During all that time, the plaintiff had not been arrested by the Police Sergeant. He was confined in the room but was not under arrest. He was then taken in charge by the Sergeant and removed to the Kowloon Police Station and there he was confined for the night. Subsequently he was taken to the Hongkong Police Station and charged with the larceny of 24 dozen bottles of mineral water on the 29th June. If the facts were proved as stated by him (Counsel) then the plaintiff's detention in Mr. Williams' room amounted to false imprisonment. In order to constitute imprisonment, in law, it was not necessary to put a man in gaol. If a man was detained in any way, then the person causing the deprivation of a person's liberty was guilty of causing false imprisonment. Evidence would be called to prove that plaintiff had been detained. No warrant was issued for his arrest, in support of which Mr. Craig, Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, would be called. After the conversation, the plaintiff was arrested. The false imprisonment continued before the Magistrate, who, being a Judicial Officer, would either think fit to remand or discharge the plaintiff. Up to the time plaintiff was brought up before the Magistrate, it was false imprisonment. After that, it was malicious prosecution. At this point, Counsel proceeded to ex-

plain the law on the subject of the difference between false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. The onus was on the defendant in the case of false imprisonment, but it was on the plaintiff in the case of malicious prosecution. The question of reasonable and probable cause was left to his Lordship. The jury would have to find the facts. The question of malice was left to them alone. Malice in law did not mean grudge or spite. A person might not have grudge or spite, but still he might be guilty of malice in law. With regard to the false imprisonment, he would prove the taking of the plaintiff to Mr. Williams' room, the arrest and the removal to the Police Station. With regard to the malicious prosecution, his Lordship would say whether there was reasonable and probable cause. The jury would have to decide the question of malice. It was open for the jury to say whether there was malice. If the jury were satisfied that there was no cause for prosecution, if they were satisfied that Mr. Williams could have easily obtained information, if they were satisfied that he could have taken the most ordinary precautions, then there was malice. He must bring to their notice three letters which had been disclosed by the defendant company, which threw a flood of light on the case.

Mr. Pollock objected, on the ground that mere disclosure did not make the letters relevant.

Mr. Potter contended he was entitled to put in the letters, which were disclosed by the defendants and could only have been disclosed if they were relevant to the action.

His Lordship—In what way were they disclosed?

Mr. Potter—By mutual discovery.

Continuing, Mr. Potter said that, apparently Watson's had given the right to sell mineral water to Chinese to a Chinese, Mr. Wong. The European branch in Kowloon supplied the Europeans and Mr. Wong supplied the Chinese. The agreement was that Mr. Wong was to supply the Kowloon Chinese custom. Counsel proceeded to read the letters at the conclusion of which he submitted that there was not a single suggestion in those letters of theft. The only suggestion was that an agreement had been broken. The larceny was alleged to have taken place on the 26th June and it was a significant fact that on the 29th the plaintiff was arrested on a charge of larceny of soda water. It was a fair criticism to make that, having received a letter pointing out to him something which he ought not to have done, he vented his spleen on the plaintiff. Mr. Williams could have ascertained everything by an inspection of the books, he could have ascertained that no water was supplied to Chinese dealers against the rules of the Kowloon Dispensary. He did not think he was unduly hard on Mr. Williams; he said that, having been blamed by his employers, Mr. Williams, without the right or care, had the plaintiff brought up in his room and endeavoured to extract a confession from him. Mr. Williams perhaps hoped plaintiff would say: "I sold no mineral water to Chinese dealers but some of it has been stolen." Having failed to extract that confession, the plaintiff was given in charge. That was the only possible explanation of Mr. Williams' action. It was for the jury to say whether Mr. Williams had implied authority from the company to arrest the plaintiff. There were a number of facts in that case which would prove that Mr. Williams had implied authority. Firstly, Mr. Williams was the sole European in charge of the branch. He had a number of Chinese under him and it could be proved that thousands of bottles were sent away every month. Secondly, the Kowloon branch was separated from Hongkong by sea and it was not a case where Mr. Williams could have gone to his superiors and asked: "Shall I or shall I not arrest the plaintiff?" In that case, a brief meeting would have been called and meanwhile the plaintiff would have taken the first train and escaped over the boundary. Another important point was that when charged at the Police Court, the plaintiff was charged in the name of the Acting Secretary of the Company.

Even if there was no implied authority, defendants had ratified Mr. Williams' act by taking the responsibility on their own shoulders. There was no evidence offered at the Police Station. The plaintiff was merely brought up and was told by the Magistrate: "You are discharged." He was arrested on the 29th June and discharged on the 30th July. He might mention the fact that Mr. Williams at the time of the arrest, was heard to remark: "I have real proofs and six witnesses."

Mr. Pollock on behalf of the defence asked the Court to direct judgment, following usual practice for the defendants. The defendant company was a limited concern and as such was bound by Memorandums and Articles of Association. The plaintiff did not attempt to prove who had the power to institute the prosecution. There was no evidence to show that the general managers had sanctioned the Police Court proceedings. Messrs. Jupp and Humphreys were the general managers and it was quite clear that the persons to be consulted before the proceedings were taken were the general managers, otherwise, he failed to see the use of having general managers if they were not consulted. Unless authority for the proceedings on the part of the general managers could be proved, the case must fail. The more he said, the more the name of the Secretary appeared on the charge sheet did not constitute authority. Mr. Pollock had tried to suggest that Kowloon was a sort of desert island and, for that reason, Mr. Williams was given sole charge of the branch. That argument in pre-telephonic days was not worth very much but in those days of telephonic communication the argument was absurd.

Evidence was led and the case was proceeding as we went to press.

COMPANY MEETING.

Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.

An ordinary meeting of the shareholders in the above company was held this morning at the offices of Messrs. Bradley and Co. The following were present:—Messrs. A. Forbes in the chair, C. Gordon Mackie, La Shui Hoi, F. Bevington, A. G. Coppin, P. J. Buckland, J. P. Miller, J. Smyth, J. Roche, Tam Kiang Young, Ching You Kee, Cheng Kai Hin, A. E. Griffin and J. T. Harris.

The chairman said:—

Gentlemen, I will, with your permission, take the report and accounts as read.

Since the 2nd July the trawler Hoi Fung has been making trips in various directions mainly with a view to finding the fishing grounds. In this we have been very much hampered by the typhoon weather which has prevailed, making it necessary for the trawler to shelter and causing considerable loss of time.

Our catches of fish under these circumstances have not been very good, but I am glad to say they are improving. We have decided to try to find the grounds further north. Accordingly the trawler is now engaged in the Fomosa Channel, and the catches have, from time to time, been landed and sold here and at Swatow.

We were desirous of trying the latter market, although we hope that with the commencement of the North East monsoon we may be able to obtain satisfactory quantities of fish nearer Hongkong, thus saving time and expense of steaming. You will be glad to hear that we have the hearty support and co-operation of our Chinese friends, and when conditions are more favourable, we hope to be in a position to place larger quantities of fish on the market. I do not think there is anything more I can usefully add, but I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

The chairman proposed the adoption of the accounts, Mr. P. J. Buckland seconded, and the proposition was carried.

Mr. C. Gordon Mackie was re-elected to the consulting committee on the proposition of Mr. Griffin, seconded by Mr. Miller.

On the motion of Mr. F. Bevington, seconded by Mr. Roche, Messrs. Lowe and Bingham were re-elected auditors.

The Chairman: That is all the business of the meeting. Thank you for your attendance.

HOW CHINESE BLIND ARE CURED FOR.

The Tragedy of a Sightless Life.

"He that is stricken blind, cannot forget."

The precious treasure of his eyesight lost."

These were the thoughts of the writer as he stood on the threshold of a classroom in the Blind School for girls, which stands off the road, in Kowloon City. It was a Saturday afternoon and despite the supreme discomfort of a blazing sun he felt quite satisfied with his venture.

Under the courteous guidance of one of the mistresses, the visitor was taken to a class room, where, as he entered, twenty pairs of placid faces were turned toward the door, for though the eyes told them not, they knew a stranger by his footfall, and as he stood there the words of the immortal Shakespeare, which seemed to have analysed the peculiarities of every affliction, came back to him with redoubled force. "Can you fancy blind children looking curious or shy? They can." The head of the class, with a pointing finger and the glance of curiosity on her face, swept her eyes across the room. That glance was sightless and twenty pairs of eyes were turned toward the door from whence sounds betokened a visitor.

Knitting.

They were knitting. Not the ubiquitous "sample" borrowed of the English elementary schools, but real marketable commodities in wool, such as ladies' jackets, those small hats for winter wear, and babies' bonnets. Of course more than a few of these things, but they really appeared to be excellent. There were two classes of goods made white, principally for Europeans, and highly coloured garments for Chinese. Other classes were doing the same thing in the spacious well-lighted room, but varying degrees of efficiency, and as the visitor moved from room to room the same sightless questioning glance met him. The striving for light, in the depths of perpetual darkness, cannot fail to impress one when accompanied by the patience and placidity that was evinced in these cases.

Reading and Writing.

The children, for though some are twenty years of age, their diminutive stature and slight frames seem to give them youth in spite of the passage of time, do other things besides knit. They learn to read and write in an adaptation of the Braille system, in which even the tone voices are imitated. They can read and write, and in that they are better off than many who have eyes that see. One little mite at a word from her mistress took out a frame, which held paper, over which slid a piece of brass perforated with oblong holes. With a rapidity that was astonishing, the little finger of the left hand found the necessary hole, and before the spectator knew what had happened, two lines of Chinese Braille had been pierced through the paper with a wonderful neatness. The paper was reversed and taken to another member of the class, who read the sentence aloud in Chinese. The translation was, "The wages of sin is death, but God giveth eternal life." In the same room an inmate was busy typewriting a page, which, with many others, will be bound into a book for future use.

That they should be able to communicate with each other on paper is wonderful enough, but wonders do not stop here.

Chinese Musical.

Did the writer know no better he would in an egotistical ignorance say that the Chinese were by no means a musical race. But they are if the inmates of the Blind School are anything to go by. They can sing. The word is used advisedly, for they most certainly are no mean adepts in the vocal art. At a word they rose to their feet, one of their number went to a small portable organ in one corner, and after she had played a few opening bars, they sang a hymn of the faith, which their fathers know not. The treble rang out clear and hoarse, sustained by the full rich notes of girls who were sing-

ing seconds from choice. The harmony was good but the greater marvel was the instrumentalist.

This child had never seen a note. Music books were beyond her ken while as for the organ, she knew nothing of it save what her sensitive finger tips had told her. Yet she was able to play, to do something that which the writer has never heard of, for he could not do. The four parts were perfectly rendered. Then came the question—How did she learn? Books, notation, tonic sol-fa, were out of her ken, yet there she could sit and play, a coherent tune. The secret is the secret of the ear, she has only to hear her mistress play an air, and she can reproduce the same. "There are stranger things in this world than ye wit of in all your philosophy." The musical interlude finished with a variation of the "Toy Symphony" with a song as well. It was excellently rendered, for these little Patiencees, smiling at grief, have received good training, are taught peaceful lives, and despite the greatest of all bodily afflictions can still find music in their overburdened souls. Why? Is it because they have voluntarily become Christians, and have found waters of comfort, where all was desolation? One cannot say. If the Home only makes them happy it is doing good work. There is music in their souls. One child asked a mistress if every one would have a hurp in heaven. The mistress told her that according to the Bible some would and some would not, and the little one was much afraid lest she should be one of those who would not have an instrument of music.

No Difference.

One girl was once asked how she felt, being blind. Her reply was strange. "It is not so bad not to see. It is much worse not to hear than not to see. I don't think it makes so very much difference." No difference! when all the world is one vast darkness as has been pictured in Macbeth's "Despatch." No difference! when the beauties of the flower are unknown through the loss of one of the senses.

There are two classes of blind people. Those born blind, and those who fall under it, having first seen light. It is safe to surmise that the majority of those in the home come under the second heading. Had they been born blind death would have been their portion. To have a girl is bad enough in Chinese eyes, but for her to be blind is making bad matters worse. The child would die. These misdeeds have come by their affliction through illness, and even sheer starvation, and had they remained in the interior, the saddest of fates would have been theirs. Deprived of sight, useless in the house, a life of shame would have been their only career. That a hundred at least are free from that is a cause for rejoicing.

Existing Prejudice.

There is still some prejudice to be overcome among the Chinese. There is something they don't understand about the institution. Why should the foreigner take so much trouble if money were not to be made. That is their question. They believed, and still do in some parts, that the children's eyeballs are taken out and turned into some European medicine. A most laughable exemplification of this occurred some time ago. A Chinese woman had a grand-daughter who was afflicted with blindness, and was desirous of having her cured. She had heard of the Blind School, which she visited. She was told there was no cure for her grand-daughter, but they would look after the child if she cared to leave her. The woman made no reply but went round a class and examined all the children's eyeballs, even touching them. She then took her charge away, but some months later returned, and another inmate was added to the home. Besides the present building a new school is being erected at Pokfulam. This institution is not self-supporting, and any contribution towards the help of this good work will be thankfully received by the principal, Miss Kaingeke.

COMPANY REPORT.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

The directors report of the above named Company is as follows:

Your Directors beg to submit report and balance sheet for the half-year ended 30th June 1911.

The net profit for six months after debiting profit and loss account with all charges, including directors' and auditors' fees, is \$66,595.03, to which has to be added balance from last account, \$137,291.94, making available for appropriation the sum of \$203,886.97.

The board of directors recommends that a dividend be paid to the shareholders at the rate of 2 per cent. for the six months (\$1 per share), which will absorb \$50,000.00, and that the balance of \$153,886.97 be carried forward to the new account.

During the period under review we have built two launches, one tow boat, one scow, and three motor boats. In addition we have executed orders for various auxiliary machinery and boilers, also large contracts for ship and pulp mill machinery and gear. Our constructional department has also been well employed with various contracts.

A new service launch, K.L. has been built and placed in commission as a Kowloon Dock ferry boat and has proved a great convenience to our clients.

Work in hand consists of two steam launches, two motor boats, four well launches, and various marine engines and boilers. We have also under construction new tramway cars for Hongkong, new Star Ferry wharf, and large contracts in constructional and other work for local clients. No. 1 Dock Extension is now complete.

Directors.

The Honorable Mr. Henry Kewick has resigned from the board and the vacancy has been filled by the Honorable Mr. C. H. Ross.

Auditors.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. R. Lowe, C.A., and Mr. A. A. Fyfe, C.A.

G. H. Modhurst
Chairman.

STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE OF CEYLON.

In the House of Commons, Colonel Vane, Unionist member for Melton, Leicestershire, asked questions suggesting that, with a view to increasing the strategical importance of Ceylon, a substantial increase in the garrison should be made, and that, instead of reducing the Indian Army, any surplus troops should be transferred to Ceylon. He also urged the advisability of giving financial assistance to the scheme for a railway connection between India and Ceylon. In reply, Mr. Harcourt, Colonial Secretary, said that the garrison of Ceylon was fixed and would be maintained at the strength considered necessary by expert advisers of His Majesty's Government. The railway connection with India would probably be effected by 1912 and, as far as Ceylon was concerned, it was expected to pay its way from the first.

ORGANISATION OF THE OFFICIAL P.C.I.E. DEPARTMENT.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, August 8.

As will be remembered, there was a crisis in the Canton money market about two months ago, when the people made a run on the official banks. H.E. the Viceroy has now instructed the Provincial Treasurer to send deputies to check the accounts of the Official Specie Department, the amount of notes of issue redeemed during the crisis, and to find out the amount of interests on foreign loans, the amount of funds transferred to the Department from the Ministry of Finance, the amount of deposits withdrawn by the people, and the amount of reserves. It is also the intention of the Viceroy to re-organize this department, and the Provincial Treasurer has been instructed to submit his suggestions.

STORM AT CANTON.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, August 8.

During the last few days, inclement weather was experienced in Canton. On Saturday night a severe squall swept over the district attended by heavy rains. Next day the weather was changeable, and according to enquiry made in the city, there was no case of property collapsed, except such minor damages as the blowing away of sky lights, window panes, etc. On the river no casualty was reported. This was due to the timely signal of the approaching storm, hoisted at the Customs.

CHINESE EXODUS FROM CANTON.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, August 6.

The police department has submitted a report to the Canton Viceroy regarding the exodus of the people owing to the scare of another rising. The report shows that from the day of the Canton outbreak up to the 15th moon, 4,880 families of officials and those of the official staffs have left Canton. From the 20th day of the 5th moon up to the 30th of the same moon, the families of the citizens inside and outside of the city that have left Canton number 2,210 families. The families of officials residing in the concession of the foreigner are not included in the report.

MIS-APPREHENSION OF CUSTOMS OFFICIALS.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, August 6.

Some days ago it was reported in your columns, that a foreign employee in the Customs was under the influence of liquor, wounded several pedestrians. This employee has now been dismissed by the Customs authorities. As the offender is alleged to be of American nationality, the American Consul at the Shamen has been requested to deport the offender.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

There will be a Legislative Council meeting to-morrow afternoon when the following bills will be read for the first time, viz.:—A Bill entitled "An Ordinance to further amend the Protection of Women and Girls Ordinance, 1897; a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to amend the Arms and Ammunition Ordinance, 1900; a Bill entitled "An Ordinance for the establishment of a Hospital for the care and treatment of Chinese patients in the Kowloon Peninsula; a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to enable Joseph Horsford Kemp, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, to practice as Crown Solicitor in the Court and to provide for the payment of solicitors' costs in cases in which a salaried Crown Solicitor or Assistant Crown Solicitor acts as solicitor.

A number of second readings, committee stages and third readings will also be taken.

THE BOUNDARY ISSUE.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, August 8.

The work in connection with the dredging of the Macao Harbour has been temporarily suspended. The reason of this is unknown. H.E. the Viceroy is now taking the opportunity of having the Macao Boundary Delimitation question settled without further delay. His Excellency has instructed the Diplomatic Commissioner to submit to him all documents concerning the dispute, so that His Excellency may open negotiations with the Macao Government regarding the matter at issue.

CANTON EXPLOSION.

The "Telegraph" Correspondent.

Canton, Aug. 5.

The military official Ng Shik-wing, who had his leg severed through an explosion of a bomb in the courtyard of the Army Headquarters not long after the outbreak in Canton, has recovered through the treatment he received at the Franco-Chinese hospital. He is now able to resume his usual duties, with the help of a wooden leg.

Today's Advertisements.

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SATSUMA."

FROM NEW-YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS COMPANY, LTD., at Kowloon, where and from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 8th prox. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 1st inst. at 2.30 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [1302]

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship

"PRINZ LUDWIG."

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 15th of August, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th of August, at 9.30 a.m.

All claims must reach us before the 15th of August, 1911, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

THIS STEAMER BRINGS CARGO EX- "POND" from Zanzibar via Aden.

Transhipped at Port Said.
NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents.
Hongkong, 9th Aug. 1911. [127]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.

The Steamship

"CARMARTHENSIRE."

Captain R. L. Daniel, will be despatched above on or about 30th inst.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer at moderate rates. A Doctor and Stewardess are carried, and all cabins are fitted with electric fans.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th Aug. 1911. [1306]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI SEVIZI-MARITTIME.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste, all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, East and South American Ports up to Calcutta.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

The Steamship

"ISCHIA."

Capt. B. B. B. will be despatched above on SATURDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding freight and passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 8th Aug. 1911. [16]

DON'T FORGET.

Wednesday, August 9.

Annual general meeting of the Y.R.C. 5.30 p.m.

Hippodrome-Circus, 9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, August 15th.

Return of Volunteer Contingent.

MILK FIVE CENTS A PINT.

PURE, FRESH, SEPARATED, NATURAL.

REMOVED: THE CREAM ONLY.

ADDED: NOTHING.

If you must use Separated Milk why not have it

FRESH?

For sale by

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

One penny a pint!

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "NIPPON MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU and JAPAN PORTS.

The above-named steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 5 p.m., will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, the 14th inst., afternoon will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or godown and examination of same to be arranged. All claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, the 25th inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1911. [868]

WAIT-FOR THE NEW SHOW

COMING BY S.S. YARRA,

OPENING NIGHT, August 16th,

at CAUSEWAY BAY.

[1236]

GRAND OPENING OF FRANK FILLIS' GREAT EUROPEAN CIRCUS

at THE VICTORIA SKATING RINK, opposite the Central Market, Hongkong, on Wednesday, August 9th, 1911, for 7 DAYS ONLY.

Great Tumbler's Programmes will be presented at each Performance. Daring, Thrilling, Exciting, Novel, Funny and Sensational Acts, including all one World Famous Trained Horses, Fairy Ponies, Dogs, Leopards, Monkeys, Baboons, &c., &c., also one World Famous Artistes.

50 in all 50 in national, contortionists acts; Ladies and Gentlemen Jockey act Riders, Wonderful Jugglers, Wonderful Barrel-Twisters, Song and Dance Artistes, and everything that is wonderful, all to be seen in the Rink on Wednesday, 9th August, and also Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th August.

GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY and SUNDAY, and special attractive programmes will be presented.

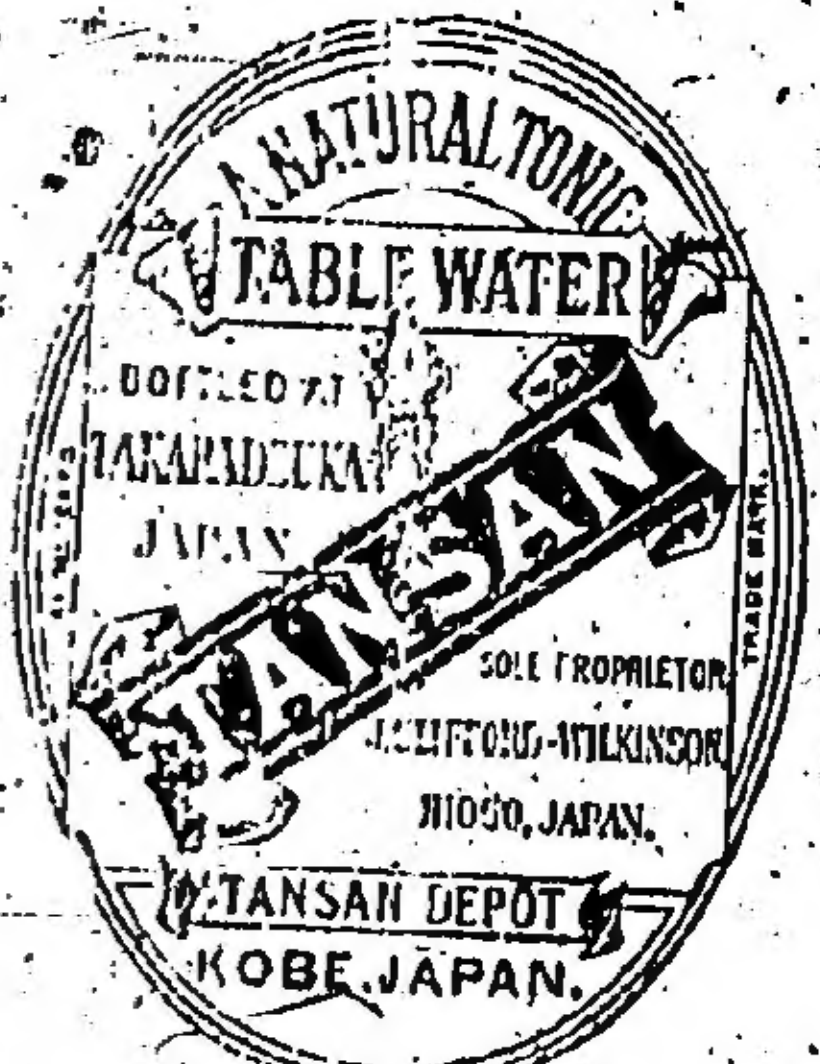
Doors open at 3 o'clock. Performance at 4 p.m.

A GRAND CHINESE PIG HUNT. 50 Dollars for Pigs. 50 for all China.

Popular Price, to Performance: 30 cents Gallery, 50 cents Carpiol Seats, 1st Stalls, \$1. Heaved Seats, and \$3 Box Seats. Children half price to Matinee.

Doors open at 8 p.m. Performance 9.15 p.m. sharp.

Booking plan at Messrs. ROBINSON PIANO CO. D. B. McPHERSON, Manager.



CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S TANSAN.

The ONLY genuine "Tansan."

From the famous Takaradzuki Springs in Japan.

A Specific for Gout, Rheumatism, Bowel and Liver Complaints.

Hundreds of Testimonials from Medical men.

As a Thirst Quencher it has no equal.

Sole Agents:

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd August 1911.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
"EMPEROR LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver, B.C.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15 instead of Nagasaki.

The only line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG to VANCOUVER SAVING 7 to 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, etc. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong: S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Sept. 8. S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Sept. 29. S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Oct. 20. S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Nov. 10. S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Dec. 1.

From St. John: S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Dec. 1. S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Dec. 12. S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Dec. 23. S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Jan. 3. S.S. "EMPEROR" sails at 10.15, Jan. 14.

Each Trans-Pacific "Emperor" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Emperor of Britain" and "Emperor of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, speed 20 knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the latest wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also around the World.

HONGKONG to LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line).....£11.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Servants, Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Government of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars on application to Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop-over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "EMPEROR" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (except Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG to LONDON, Intermediate in Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£14/- Via New York.....£15/-

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI, KORE & MOJI	FOOKSANG	Thursday, 10th Aug. 8 A.M.
MANILA	FOOKSANG	Saturday, 12th Aug. 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	HANGSANG	Monday, 14th Aug. 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	Saturday, 19th Aug. Noon
MANILA	YUENSANG	Saturday, 19th Aug. 2 P.M.
TIENSIN	CHEONGSHING	Wednesday, 23rd Aug. Noon

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A fully qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kuchai, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 216. General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE and PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D.W.	Captain	On or about
"SUVERIC"	11,000	F. Cowley	August 22nd.
"KUMERIC"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other Steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, and Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient independent offers.

These steamers are of the latest design, have most commodious accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Ports.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780. Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about
Tibodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tillamang	JAVA	1st half Aug.	1st half Aug.
Tililang	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tililang	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tililang	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tililang	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tililang	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.
Tililang	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.	2nd half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, YORK BUILDING.

Telephone No. 775.

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER	SAILING DATE, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	LYO MARU, Capt. R. Takeda, Tons 7,000	WED. DAY, 16th Aug. at Daylight.
	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, T. 3,000	WEDNESDAY, 30th Aug. at Daylight.
	DEN OF CROMBIE, Capt. T. 7,000	THURSDAY, 17th August.

VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU, Capt. J. Richards, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 12th Aug. from KOBE
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VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via KANLON, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	AWA MARU, Capt. H. Izawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 15th Aug. at 4 P.M.
	INABA MARU, Capt. S. Tomimura, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 12th Sept. at 4 P.M.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via MANILA, THUNDERBAY, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 1st Sept. at Noon.
	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, Tons 5,000	FRIDAY, 27th Oct. at Noon.

KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	KAMO MARU, Capt. J. Sommer, Tons 5,000	THURSDAY, 14th Aug. at 11 A.M.
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YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU, Capt. M. Yagi, T. 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd Aug. at Noon.
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SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBÉ	ROMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Tennant, Tons 5,000	WEDNESDAY, 16th August.
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BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	TOSA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 5,000	TUESDAY, 22nd August.
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* Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. † Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers. † Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBÉ	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN	RETURN	RETURN	RETURN	RETURN
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days; to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO. LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMER	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	10th Aug. 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENSIN	"KUEICHOW"	11th " 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	12th " 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	12th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TEAN"	15th " 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"TAIYUAN"	17th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	17th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	19th " 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, etc. saloon accommodation of s.s. "Kailong" is situated on deck, etc.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS—(Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chinkua)—with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers for Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 34. Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE, Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO, to

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong:

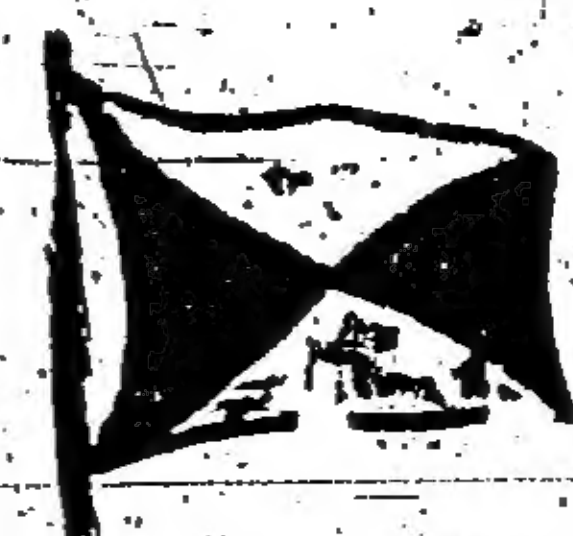
OUTWARD. For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama: S.S. "Friedrich".....28th Aug. S.S. "Suevia".....6th Sept. S.S. "Seydlitz".....20th Sept. S.S. "Bayern".....6th Oct.

HOMEWARD. For Rotterdam, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Sigorta".....12th Aug. For Havre, Hamburg & Antwerp: S.S. "Saxonia".....14th Aug. For Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Silvia".....22nd Aug. For Rotterdam & Hamburg: S.S. "Hriegavia".....24th Aug. For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. "Alesia".....15th Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 8th August, 1911.

HOKKOKU
PHILIPPINES.PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
ZAFIRO	4000	M. G. Smith	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 10th Aug. 4 P.M.
RUBI	4000	S. Croby	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 21st Aug. 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1911.

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHUI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving

For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY, 24, Des Voeux Road.

Telephone 118. Hongkong, 12th June, 1911.

[1093]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN

STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

Mail Service to Australia.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
ST. ALBANS	28th July	Tuesday, Aug. 22.
EASTERN	25th Aug.	Saturday, Sept. 16.
ALDENHAM	8th Sept.	Sept. 30.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provision, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co., Agents.

[967]

TOYO-KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting at San Francisco with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

THE SAN FRANCISCO SCENIC ROUTE.

The Twin Screw Steamer

"NIPPON-MARU" (Capt. W. E. Filmer),

will be despatched from Hongkong on the 13th August next, at Noon, via SHANGHAI and NAGASAKI to KOBE where passengers and cargo will be transhipped to the new and improved triple screw turbine steamer

"SHINYO-MARU" (Capt. H. S. Smith),

the latest addition to the trans-Pacific service, and a sister ship of the s.s. "TENYO-MARU" and "CHIKYO-MARU."

This new turbine steamer is replete with every modern convenience, including a Palm Garden on the Bridge Deck; all state-rooms are outside rooms.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

In connection with the National Railways of Mexico at Manzanillo.

The only Regular Direct Service to Mexican, Chilean and Peruvian Ports.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer Date of Sailing

Kiyo Maru 17th August Tuesday, 22nd August, at Noon.

The S.S. "KIYO MARU" will be despatched from Hongkong via MOJI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on TUESDAY

22nd August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Agent, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

[888]

COMMERCIAL.

METAL TRADE REVIEW.

Tin.

The following is contained in "Globe's" review of the metal trade for the week ending July 1:—

Before the Coronation holidays the market closed at £193 5s. cash, £191 10s. three months. This week closed at £195 cash, £190 three months. The turnover for the week was small, 2,050 tons.

Within the past fortnight there has actually been a contango, one moment when the forward price stood above that of spot, and those were fortunate who took practical advantage of this condition for what has now come to be the ordinary order of things was soon re-established, and from a contango of 5s. there gradually developed a backwardation of £6 10s.

This would be largely caused by the demand for spot, due to the requirements of consumers who had refrained from buying whilst the "squeeze" existed, and by orders from America to replace the lots re-shipped to Europe under the previous stringent conditions.

Future prospects turn entirely upon supplies; so long as those continue below requirements, so surely must the price continue to advance, subject always to such intermittent effects as may be caused by any pronounced realisations by syndicate parties. The complete figures to the end of June, not yet available for purposes of comparison, are awaited with more than usual interest. On the Metal Exchange, a strong committee has been formed to consider the desirability of providing a new form of contract, and there is every reason to hope that its labours will be crowned with the success of having satisfied the desires of most market operators, but some time must necessarily elapse before the satisfactory settlement of a most difficult matter can be equitably adjusted.

In the East a large business was done, the total sales amounting to 1,775 tons—

24th and 26th June, 600 tons, at £192 c.i.f.

27th June, 550 tons, at £192 10s. c.i.f.

28th June, 375 tons, at £192 5s. c.i.f.

29th June, 50 tons, at £190 c.i.f.

30th June, 200 tons, at £192 c.i.f.

The deliveries of Bismuth tin for week ending June 24 were moderate, 300 tons. The stock of Banca on June 26 was 1,261 tons.

Copper.

Before the holidays the market closed at £57 5s. cash, £57 10s. 3d. three months. This week closed at £57 1s. 3d. cash, £57 12s. 6d. three months. The quantity which changed hands this week was large—7,800 tons. The fluctuations since our last market movements both ways, but the market, under the influence of inspiring American reports, has been much more cheerful, and more important deals have been registered than has been the case for some long time.

Speculative interest has been dormant in most things, and therefore the now movement above mentioned may be largely attributed to the interests, and is healthier in consequence. Option dealings seem to be enough for outside parties, and since a rise has been established of more than £3 from the lowest level, and prospects may be easily in favour of a £3 advance, these options look like proving to be worth something more than the stake involved. Some speculation has been directed to the utterances of a well-known authority, which are "pessimistic for trade, but good for copper," and so on balance stand for very little and are an additional argument in favour of a double deal. Trade keeps good for Europe, and America keeps full of hope.

THE PICATO-DOUGLAS FIGHT

Not long ago I sat at the ringside in the Stadium at Rushmore, Bay, an arena made famous by the Jack Johnson-Tommy Burns fight for the world's championship, and saw Frank Picato, a Californian lightweight, engage in his first contest on Australian soil. Picato had for an opponent a sturdy fellow named Arthur Douglas, who hailed from South Africa and who claimed to be of Boer origin. One thing I can vouch for, that Douglas is almost as durable as Battling Nelson used to be. He stood up for twenty rounds; and in every round he received enough punishment to satisfy anyone who is not proud of his powers of assimilation and eager to display them. Further than that, Douglas spouted several times when least expected, and caused waves of excitement to roll across the crowd that gathered in the roofless pavilion.

But Picato, who was most anxious to win his opening contest in Kangaroo Land, was thoroughly on his mettle and gained the victory after a bout that was voted one of the cleverest, fiercest and fastest seen in the Stadium in many months.

Picato outweighed Douglas several pounds, scaling 140 to the South African's 135, and for this reason there is an inclination to favour the Douglas demand for a return match at more even weights. The promoters, however, seem to think that from the brilliant manner in which Picato won his spurs, he is entitled to be matched with the Australian lightweight champion, Hugh Melgan.

Melgan is of Jem Mace School. The latter is a Melbourne boy and is considered the best of his weight that has developed in this country in a long time. He has gathered from one of the Sydney sporting editors that Melgan is a particularly clever boxer of the Jem Mace school and that his method of handling himself brings back visions of that grand old warrior, Peter Jackson.

It looks indeed as if a sending Picato against Melgan, the Californian being forced into the top company too soon, but Picato is willing enough to put himself to the test. It is highly probable, however, that the Picato-Melgan bout will hang fire for some little time and that the Angelino will secure a couple of matches in the meanwhile.

Dave Smith Skillful Man.
In a talk with W. F. Corbett of the Sydney "Referee," Australia's foremost boxing expert, I learned something about the Australian pugilistic situation. Corbett, who attended the Johnson-Jeffries fight at Reno, for his paper, said the following to say: "Most of Australia's boxers are self-taught and though at least as good physically as the best the country ever produced, they are not, with few exceptions, within a long way of the standard of Peter Jackson, Grillo, George Dawson and others reached."

The most skillful men are Dave Smith, lightweight; Frank Thorn, who fights strong at 130 pounds; Billy Elliott, and Frank Fitzjohn, featherweights. They know the skill of the game and would probably shape well against the best in the world.

The featherweight champion of Australia—Joe Russell—is a powerful lad, at his weight and he has considerable skill as well as heaps of pluck. There are several good men coming on and any amount of excellent material, but it requires moulding.

The next best heavyweight to Bill Lang is probably Tasmanian Bill Turner, built on lath lines and about six feet three inches in height. Bill recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, which has put him back a great deal.

There are no really good tutors, of the class to which Peter Jackson and Larry Foley belonged in Australia. "Young Hill," a boxer of 116 pounds, looks a real coner. He has already won several battles and shows improvement every time. Percy Hale, a young lightweight, standing six feet two inches and hailing from the football ranks, looks likely to reach championship form. He has so far done well; all that has been asked of him in fact—W. W. Naughton in the "Los Angeles Times."

WOMAN PROPOSES TO EARL YARMOUTH.

London, July 1.—Although this is not popularly supposed to be leap year, an odd proposal of marriage has just been made to the Earl of Yarmouth by Lady Abby, who has an ambition to obtain the title of Marchioness of Hertford, which some day Alice Thaw would have enjoyed had she not divorced the impetuous Earl.

Lady Abby, realizing Yarmouth's financial straits, presented a formal offer of marriage to her solicitors, expressing at the same time the willingness to settle £1,000 a year upon him and give him complete liberty. The only stipulation was that Yarmouth should not attempt to divorce her or otherwise dispose of her until she became the Marchioness of Hertford, which probably will be soon; the Yarmouth's aged father is on his last legs and may die of heart disease at any moment.

Yarmouth, however, declined the offer, although he frankly admits that his only hope lies in a marriage of some sort. Lady Abby, who previously to her marriage with old Sir William, who had to be wheeled to the altar, was the wife of a General Robinson and was well known at the Empire Theatre and certain West End restaurants, where she was popular for her somewhat broad wit and lively manners. She has been engaged three times since her husband's death a year ago.

Recently, Lady Abby sold his family heirlooms and art works, realizing over £100,000. She is fond of declaring herself the richest woman in England. Her last suitor was Leeds Waters, a young American, said to be from Boston, but he withdrew his proposal when he learned she would have no right to her title after marriage.

RIGHTS, DUTIES & LIABILITIES OF SHAREBROKERS.

EVERY Man and Woman in Hongkong should read the series of Articles appearing

in the "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" on

The Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Sharebrokers.

The law is clearly stated.

The Faults of the Hongkong system are pointed out.

Two Articles have already appeared, but high numbers can be obtained on application.

Further instalments will appear on Saturdays until completion of the series. Don't Miss Them. They will interest you deeply, and are worth preserving.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, 47, Des Voeux Road Central.

Hongkong, 8 Aug., 1911. [1304]

To Let

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASONS LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate. The BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India to be let from 1st January, 1912.

Apply to—**DAVID SASSOON & Co.** Hongkong, 12th July, 1911. [1037]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.** Hongkong 1st July, 1911. [81]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at Blue Buildings, 4A, Praya East.

Apply to—**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.** Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [109]

Intimations

AERTEX CELLULAR.

COOLEST & MOST COMFORTABLE UNDERWEARE for

THE SUMMER HIGH GRADE J. T. SHAW,

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.

Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Queen's Rd. Central. [1258]

PEAR TRAMWAYS CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.

8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.

10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 10 min.

12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.

1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 10 min.

1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.

2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. " 15 min.

3.00 p.m. to 3.15 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 min.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.

11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.

12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.

1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.

5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.

6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.

7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.

NIGHT CARS as on Week-Days.

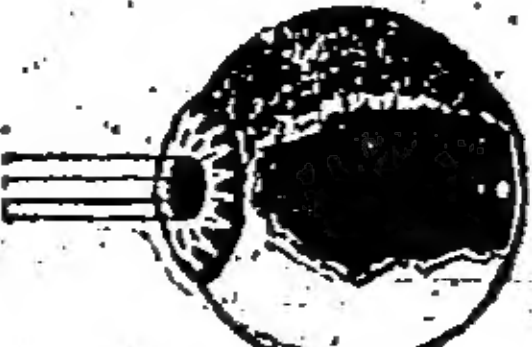
SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON. General Managers. Hongkong, 16th June, 1911.



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Any tint made to any prescription.

No charge for testing sight.

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N. LAZARUS, Ophthalmic Optician, 1A, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [929]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up, \$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property &c.

Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application.)

THE TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1909. [41]

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships. Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work. Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

GRAVING DOCK 78 7/8 by 48 1/2 by 34 ft. 8 in. Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARADIRIA	10th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
LONDON & ANTWERP, S. S. PORE, PENANG, C. M. B. PORT SAID AND MANFELLES	STRIA	10th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SUNDA	24th Aug.	Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. [4]

L. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 9th August, 1911.

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Shipping Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD. Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIP.	CAPTAIN.	FRIDAY.	LEAVING.
Haiman	Capt. A. H. Stewart	11th Aug.	at 1 p.m.
Hatching	Capt. W. C. Passmore	15th Aug.	at 1 p.m.
Haitan	Capt. J. S. Rouch	18th Aug.	at 1 p.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blakely Pier. For Freight and Passage, apply to Douglas, Laprak & Co., General Managers.

Consignee

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. S.S. "KIYO MARU."

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS AND JAPAN.

the above-named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading or countersignatures, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from along-side.

Cargo remaining undelivered on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 5 p.m., will be loaded at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from Company's Godown.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 14th inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims and otherwise damaged Cargo to be left on board or Godown and examination of same to be arranged. All claims must be filed on or before MONDAY, 21st inst., otherwise they will not be recognized.

K. MATSUDA, Agent. Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1297]

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ALEXIA,"

Captain Habel, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited, where delivery may be obtained against Bills of Lading countersigned by the Undersigned.

Optional Cargo will be carried on unless notice to the contrary be given to-day.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns; and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 12th inst., at 9.30 a.m.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE, Hongkong Office. Hongkong, 7th August, 1911. [1300]

Regular Steamship Service to New York, via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SIKH" (Sailing on or about 16th Aug.)

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents. Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1280]

"INDRA" LINE, LIMITED.

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at Malabar Coast.)

THE Steamship

"INDRADEO,"

Captain W. H. L. will be despatched on about 26th inst.

This steamer has excellent accommodation for a limited number of first class passengers, and attention is directed to the moderate rates of passage money charged.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Agents. Hongkong, 4th Aug., 1911. [1280]



The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERMAN GULF, COAST GUARD, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DEVANIA,"

Captain H. Powell, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 19th August, 1911, at 10 a.m., taking passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. "Morca," 11,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Calcutta," due in London on the 1st October, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent. Hongkong, 9th August, 1911. [14]

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD.

CANTON-HONGKONG-TIENTSIN LINE.

HE Charter Steamship "ONSANG"

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Tientsin, via Taku, or Chinwangtao & Rail, will be despatched for Chinwangtao on or about 12th August.

The Company's Steamship "KWANGPING"

will be despatched for Tientsin, via Taku, with liberty to call at intermediate ports, about middle of August.

For Freight and Passage, apply to CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LTD., 10, Alexandra Buildings, or CHIANG FAT YUEN, 302, Des Voeux Road Central. Hongkong, 5th August, 1911. [1286]

DIRECT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

S.S. "BARON ARDROSSAN."

THE above steamer will be despatched on or about 20th August, direct for Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

For Freight, apply to GILMAN & CO. Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [1261]

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